## TRIBUNE WAR LETTERS.

THE HORRORS OF WAR. THE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED-THE SUSPENSE OF FRIENDS-SCENES IN THE HOSPITALS-THE SPLENDID DISCIPLINE OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY-THE DISPOSITION OF ALSACE AND

[PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24 .- The inhabitants of this and the other cities are daily gaining experience of the horrors of war. Close upon the heels of victory follows the ghastly shadow of suffering. One day a telegram arrives announcing a great triumph. Next morning a train arrives filled with victims whose lives have indeed been spared, but whose fate is hardly more enviable than that of their comrades who are slain. It seems a hollow mockery to call the human wrecks which have been forwarded by rail "the slightly wounded." The meaning is that they had been shot through leg or arm, have saber cuts on head or shoulder, or bullets in their heads. The comparison they may be less seriously their bodies. By comparison they may be less seriously hurt than the others who cannot bear the fatigue of removal, and who will probably linger for a few hours in agony before yielding up their lives. Yet to all appearance the wounds which the surgeons prononnee slight are in reality very severe. Perhaps the cils which these soldiers had to undergo before engaging army, or the exhaustion caused by the long journey after the action may have prostrated them more than those among their comrades who fell at an earlier period of the campaign, but whatever the reason, there is no oubt of the fact that the wounded who are now arriving em in much worse plight than any I have yet seen Many bear the impress of death on their faces. They have that despending and worn look which indicates a want of power to bear up and conquer their woes by sheer force of will. Another symptom of the same kind is that the deaths in hospital are becoming relatively

Next in sadness to the appearance of the wounded is the demeaner of the bystanders who come to witness the arrival of every train. Women constitute the larger reportion of the spectators. It is neither ifle curiosty or morbid taste which leads them to the station, and nakes them eagerly scan the features of the wounded oldiers. They are anxious to see if among the sufferers any one who is dear to them. When an army moves rapidly as that of Germany, the troops have no leisure for writing letters. Hence there are few among those remaining behind who know what has been the let husband, son, or brother. They are condemned to live a state of horrible suspense. It is a great relief when hey find the well-remembered face among the crowd ounded soldiers. They are glad to know the erst, even though the knowledge they have acquired that if the severeigns, ministers, and legislators who plan and precipitate wars had personal experience of a itary hospital after a battle, the number of declared riends of peace would be multiplied. The sight of a ttle-field is not a sight equally impressive and fraught with equally valuable lessons. When the cannon roar ad the troops charge, an excitement which is contagious enders all more or less forgetful of the mischief which is wrought. It is not strange, then, that those who have essed these speciacles should speak of them with admiration, and insensibly acquire a morbid taste for them. In the military hospital, however, there is neither excitement nor compensation. Rows of men lying ide by side, disfigured by mutilations and groaning in agony, present a picture in which nothing is glorious or Yet this is what war really means. Nor is it on shot down in the most approved scientific style, ing the objects of all the care which kindness can si, and of all the skill which the highest medical raining can afford. Instead of shooting men, and then triving to heal their wounds, might it not be better to dispense with the shooting to Reflections like these may eem wholly misplaced, if not worse than superfluous, to hose who delight in reading the details of brave doings on the field of battle, and rejoice at the success of a piece asummate strategy. Yet if the amount of hideous suffering which I have seen as the result of these bloody accounters of armed hosts could be brought before the eyes of the world as frequently and vividly as the feats I the combatants, the Peace Society would make many serverts, and modern civilization would become nobler in character, while its blessings would be lasting and

In one particular the leaders of the German army are peres the soldier to conquer in fights is not relaxed a offer the triumph has been achieved. An exe of this occurred a few days age at Laudan. A er was arraigned before a military tribunal on a charge of petty larceny. The charge being brought hor from the army and the consequent loss of all claims he or those dependent on him might have to com on or rewards for military service, and imprisentted on the field he would have been shot. When the King of Prussia arrived at Porbach some of the inhabianta complained that his soldiers had treated them badly. vestigate the case, and to inflict punishment on the wrong-loers. Everything has been done which could lighten the hardships of the people inhabiting the territary occupied by the German forces. I have good grounds for stating that the scrupulous respect shown by the Germans for private property and private interesis has already produced an extraordinary change in the temper of the people. At first the Alsocians regarded the involves as welves in human guise. They had been assured that the Germans would devastate the country, and put its inhabitants to the sword. Believing the statements made to them on authority which they were se-ensterned to respect, they were thrown into dismay when their dreaded enemies became their masters. The first ausprise was to find that their lives were in no danger. The eccond was to learn that not only were they allowed to retain their possessions, but that fair prices were given for whatever they had to rell. They remembered that the French soldiers were very indifferent paymaders, and the contrast between-their fermer protecters and their new masters was thusrendered all the more striking. But one difficulty re-mains. The people in the conquered territories are profoundly ignerant of the value of German money. They have a larking fear that kreutzers and grosehen are tokens of no more worth than old buttons. The German, on the other hand, cannot reckon in france and centimes. Thus, although there may be a perfect good faith on both sides and a perfect readlness to buy and sell, the question of relative values proves to be one which is fertile in dis-putes. An attempt has been made to remedy this ovil. The amounts which the two countries represent in rela tion to each other have been officially declared. Some time will chapse, however, before the peasantry will un-

THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE. AFTER THE CONTEST-THE HARVEST OF DEATH

-VALUE OF THE MITRAILLEUSES. TEROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. CAMP OF 33D REGIMENT, ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE, Aug. 19-5 n. m.-The reveille has just sounded, and I hasten to give you an account of the hardest fought and bloodiest buttles of the present war. The fight commenced with an artillery cannonade at 10 a.m. yesterday morning. It was not until 12 that the battle became serious, and I was fortunate to arrive on the scene at 12:18, a Prossian officer having sent me word that the work was beginning. A hill above Gravelotte, the scene of Tues-day's combat, gave me a good view of the fight, undisturbed except by a stray French shell bursting in the valley between me and Gravelotte. The French had evacuated their camp above Gravelotte, and had concentrated themselves on the road from Metz to Vendome. and that leading through Malmaison. The Prussians oc cupied the hills on each side of the road leading to Gravelotte, and had placed their batteries on either side the chaussie. Their object was to cut off the communication between Metz and Paris. But the Prussians had yet another object. While the first army, under Gen. Stelmmetz, was endeavoring to cut Bazaine and Frossard from Paris, the second army, under Prince Friederick Karl. had approached by the valley of the Moselle, and blocked the road to Metz. The French being thus brought to bay, fought like rats in a corner; but there can be but one opinion that they never, no, not at Waterloo or at Borodino, fought more splendidly. They are not usually supposed to excel in defense, but yesterday they held the hill above Gravelotte in a way that the troops who kept the hights of Inkermann would have been proud of. Much as the Emperor has lied and boasted, one sentence in his bragging declaration of war

iotte, was oscupied by a couple of French batteries, and made uncommonly good practice, sending shrapnel and case-shot among the Prussian battery of horse and case-shot among the Fruestan battery of horse artillery on the right of Gravelotte with wonderful precision. After some two hours shelling the French fire grew sheher, and at 1:40 p. m. the Prussian batteries

which offer the surest and most reliable basis for this near Court st. Brooklyn, caught fire about 2a. m. yester-day, and was totally destroyed. The fire spread so rappectation. After some two hours shelling the French fire grew sheher, and at 1:40 p. m. the Prussian batteries

BRUSHING ALMANAC.

San rises. 5:33 [San sett. 6:15] MINIATURE ALMANAC.

San rises. 5:31 [San sett. 6:15] Miniature almanac.

San rises. 5:32 [San sett. 6:15] Miniature almanac.

San rises. 5:32 [San sett. 6:15] Miniature almanac

advanced, and took up fresh positions 500 yards closer to
the French guns. As they advanced at a gallop, the
French shelled them, knecking our summunition to pieces.
(There are two guns on the hill. I must leave this soon
to see to-day's fight.) As soon as the Frussian guns got
forward they finished two French ones on the read.
Here I should say that I took the time of all the movements on the spot, marking them down in ments on the spot, marking them down in my note-book as they took place. At 2:07 nothing could be seen on the roads. The Prussian cavalry moved forward and massed near Gravelotte. The Prussians new began to advance materially on the right; but in the meantime the French held good on the left, and shelled a house on the hill to the left of Gravelotte, filled by Prussian sharpshooters, so tremendously that not only did they set the faubourg on fire, driving the Prussians into the garden, but persistently made such good practice that the honse and garden—appropriately named Malmaison—was untenable, and the Prussians retired from it, and wheeled to the left, taking

up a fresh position in the distance till their batteries could silence the French. IN CAMP, Aug. 20.-Yesterday, in spite of my great wish to write a third letter to you, I was unable to do so. But we are now living in camp, and there are a thousand things to see to which must be done. For instance, yesterday I had separated from my baggage, and was are very cold for August, and we have only stray tents. The gentleman I spoke of in my last letter Capt. Eggers, was kind enough to insist on my sharing his tent for the night, and overwhelmed me with every possible kindness. As sleeping under any cover but that of the sky was a luxury in which I had not indulged for the last three nights, I appreciated it accordingly. The men stand the exposure wonderfully well; they wrap themselves up in their great-coats, which, as I can testify from personal experience, are made of very bad cloth, or rather shoddy, and go to sleep as if they were between sheets. The provision wagons have now come up, and there is a good supply of black bread and bacon, and peas, with which the men make a stew, which we all vote excellent, for we eat it with the best of all sauces-hunger.

To return to Thursday's battle, which will rank with the bloodiest and most hardly-contested that have ever been fought in Europe. As I rode up the hill leading to the French position, I wondered not at the frightful files of corpses all around me, but that such a position could e taken at all. On the further side the road the French had thrown up twelve small epaulements, about breast high; in eight of them they had placed mitrailleuses, for the empty cases were scattered all about. In one epaulement alone I counted 43 empty cartridge-holders, as each of these boxes contains 25 cartridges, 1,075 shots are fired by one during the day. Doubtless many more had actually been fired, for nearly every one did as I did, and carried off an empty case as a relie. The slope immediately beneath the French position, on the Verdun, was a frightful speciacle. Hundreds of Prussian corpecs were strewed in quite a small space on the fatal slope. Where the Prussian battery had been placed (of which I spoke in my last), therelwere 30 horses lying [almost touching one another, many with the drivers beside them, still grasping their whips. Most of the corpses were on their backs, with their hands clenched. This position was explained by the fact that most of the men had been shot grasping their muskets, and their hands clenched as they dropped their weapons and fell. Many corpses of Prussian officers lay by those of their men, with their white glove on their left hands, the right ones being bare, in order better to grasp the sword. In the hollow road itself the bodies of men and horses also lay thick, the corpses all along the sides of the road, for nearly 1,000 yards, made one continually unbroken row. A little lower down I found the tirallieur corpses. Many of these men had still their muskets in their hands many forefingers being stiff on the trigger. On the left of the French position were two small cottages which had been a mark for the Prussian cannon, and their shells had made a complete ruin of the buildings. One roof was completely gone, and the whole front wall of the upper story of the other had been blown in. On the plateau behind the French carthworks all the ground was plowed and torn by the Prussian shells, which, when they got the range, were admirably aimed. One-third of its horses lay dead beside it. A shell had burst beneath one of the horses, and had blown him, the limber, and one of the gunners all to pieces.

All the French prisoners with whom I have spoken

agree in asserting that it was the terrible accuracy of the Prussian artillery which forced them to yield their position. The farm-house of La Villette once stormed and held by the Prussians, the earthworks on the Verdun road became untenable, as from the yard of La Villette the Prussian jaggers could shoot right into the 12 French earthworks. Seeing this, one could not help asking why so terrible a sacrifice of life was made by sending the infantry straight up the road at the French works. Perhaps it may have been thought necessary to make a moral impression on the French, and to show them that nothing would stop the Prusska

cution at close quarters. That the stories about their doing execution at 2,000 metres were pure invention I now know, for had they really shot that distance I should, in all probability, not be writing this now, for I was within 1,500 yards of them, and never heard of any of their balls. coming near us. All that did come were chassepots. After all the talk we had been treated to about the great superiority, one would have expected them to do better. But the fact is, the French soldiers do not do justice to their weapon, which is undoubtedly better than the needle-gun, a totally superannuated weapon, though it is made to do all it is capable of by the Germans, who never dream of drawing trigger until they feel sure of their aim. Their fire is, therefore, less rapid than that of the French, but far mere deadly. Now, nothing so encourages young troops as to find that the swish, swish of balls is not followed by any very serious esults. On the other hand, it is not at all encouraging to find that nearly every shot fired by the enemy tells So much so was this the case on Thursday that those who were at the "taking" of Saarbruck by the "infant Louis," remarked, that the French artillery practice against the station was good, and in some cases excel-But yesterday it is said to have been much inferior to what it was at Saarbruck, when they had greater opposition. I myself thought the Prusaian artillery practice slow, but when I got up on the top of the plateau occupied by the French, I saw how accurate it had been.

## EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

RECENT CHANGES CAUSED BY EUROPEAN WAR

AND REPUBLICAN GROWTH. To the Press: It is essentially important for the American Republic at this time to realize its own finanial strength, and to do nothing in the eyes of the world, which are upon, it, to undervalue or depreciate its-growing credit. Influences are at work and events aredaily occurring which promise to make rapid and radical changes in the financial situation of this country, and of all others in relation to it. A war has broken out in. Europe which, even in a few short weeks, has almost lously affected this subject. All things in all cuntries mem to indicate revelution or transition, sometimes accompanied with violence, as in Germany, France, Spain, and Cuba; or with fear and trembling, as n Rome, where, by strange exception, the revolution appears to have been reactionary and anti-progressive, unless looked upon as proxocative of still further and nore radical changes; and again, and above all, in England, where the revolution of public opinion is none the less great or rapid because it is more allent and peaceful. The Liberal party there is almost unopposed. From a helpless minority previous to our war, the Liberals in England are fast becoming masters of the Government, and with Gladstone, who ence erred in his judgment of us, and John Bright, who never wavered a bair, the pres ent Liberal Government of England is anxiously upon the eve of a settlement of all existing difficulties with this country, upon bases which will have for a corner stoneithe reunion and identification of our twin generations of the same race, tongue, tradition, and civilization. Leading Liberals in England openly claim to-day that our late war against class prejudice, North as well as South, has already proved to have been a turning point in our joint national history, in which they were as deeply concerned as ourselves, and from which dates the sub-

stantial success of their principles and efforts. The House of Lords has become notoriously inactive, and everywhere in England one sees aristocracy throw-ing away its privileges to enlist in the rank and file of a later civilization, which is establishing everywhere, as preëminent, the dignity of labor and the right of the ma-

ment of almost world-wide disturbance that the countries which offer the surest and most reliable basis for this

stopped through the interruption of commu the enthusiasm with which the Germans and others are expousing a war which they have been led to believe is for national integrity alone. But this will not last long. The tendency of our age and education is for peace and swerve from or surpass its ostensible aim of national defense, the ambitious leaders of any country will see their people leaving in mass for that Western World where it is out of the power of designing men to embroil neigh boring States from mere motives of aggrandisment or precedence. A restoration of peace in even temporarily or partially, will

ment or precedence. A restoration of peace in Burope, even temporarily or partially, will enable Capitall and Population to extricate themselves from their present employment and location and come to America. Capital, availing of the telegraph, and with all the inste of its constitutional timidity, will come first, and its advance guard has already attrived. Every steamer is bringing its agents for the foundation of new banks, or the opening of larger connections with our money centers, in the interior as well as on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Our home financiers have been expecting to see gold at 140, and Government bonds unsulable by reason of their heavy return upon our hands; whereas, after a depreciation which lasted but a few days, bonds have gone back to within the per cent, of their highest price, and England, astonished as much at her dependence upon us as at our ability to respond in support, after receiving about \$30,000,000 from us in five weeks, is beginning to send it all back sgain, and probably with much more. Already rates of interest, becoming equalized by the telegraph, have touched with us a lower point than ever before, and two months ago money was plenty in Wallst, at three per cent per annum. All that is now wanting is faith in ourselves, and the knowledge of our power and capacity, in order to make three and four per cent as well known in the Wall-st, banks as in those of England or the Continent.

Under such circumstances, it is a perfect mystery why USELESS OPPOSITION.

or the Continent.

Useless opposition.

Under such circumstances, it is a perfect mystery why any unbiased citizen of this country should disbelieve in and oppose the refunding of our national debt at four per cent. There are men who seem to be actuated by a determination to prevent this country from availing of its just rank and credit. They throw doubts in Mr. Boutwell's way at every turn. Having no faith in themselves, they have no faith in anything else, except in their personal experiences of the past, upon which alone they base their judgment of the future, to the utter disregard of revolutions or warnings in the present. They do not see that all financial obscurity and fog is being driven from off the face of our country by the triumph of its institutions and the maturity of its power. For some time past our piencers of this new state of things have announced from their eastward watch-towers in Europe that the day of America is dawning; and although our most enlightened men at home are still numbers of faithless grumblers and false prophets who maintain their opposition to progressive ideas for what they deem consistency's sake. Four per cent is most assuredly a full rate for our Government to pay to trustees, banks, insurance companies, and passive capitalists, who are not only freed from taxation thereupon, but protected in the receipt of a good net income, without one shade of a risk. Even, perhaps, before the outstanding five-twentees can be converted or redeemed, let the present measures be acted upon as rapidly as possible, and we shall see the force of these arguments and the folly of may premature action.

FOFULAR ERERES AND ICYORANCE.

The influence of some part of the press, and of our

thall see the torce of the present the present of t nonsensical. A New-York journal of ability, in a late editorial, says the assurances received by Gen. Schenck came from one "who fancies that people made advances to Government out of admiration," while in a previous editorial the same journal asserted that the bulk of the debt of England was held by capitalists who had less regard to the rate of interest than to the support of a government approved by them—thus plainly contradicting itself!

From time to time, also, letters have appeared in print, from sources of more or less pretension, evidently based upon the familiar sophistries with which the late European gatherers of our fleece have been wont to full our outery and quiet our restlessness under the shearing process! He who can look "behind the scenes" is constantly amused to see not only the lambs, but the old sheep, of our fleck arrive from travel in Europe with the all-important information that Baron This or Sir Solomon That had confidentially informed them that five per cent is "very cheap" "for us," and that nothing better can be done! It is still more astonishing to see the ignorance of foreign finances and the experiences displayed in this country, even by those who are looked upon as leaders. To listen to the discussions in Congress, and read the majority of our newspapers, the uninitiated looker-on would suppose that all these great questions of finance, revenue, tariff, free-trade, and-so-forth have no literature!—that we are pioneers in matters which had been worn threadbare in other countries before our generation was born! But the days of our capitivity are over, and these great questions will have worked out their own salvation—thanks to the Babel-like confusion of opinions by which Providence has thus far prevented all premature and hurtful action.

COMPARATIVE SUPERIORITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT SE-From time to time, also, letters have appeared in print,

In respect of our Government bonds, the question is very simply one of first-class supply and demand. That which keeps English three per cents at 92, and will also maintain our four per cents at above par, will be mainly the fact that no sesurity of an equal, or, indeed, anything like an equal value, can be had at the price. Fortunately the present war, by showing that no man can postifyely or permenently fix a boundary to any of the crowded and crowding continental States, has made palpable the absurdity of comparing our Government securities with the indebtedness and anything but securities of other governments, England, perhaps, alone excepted. And yet these governments have been for years plainly and openly preparing for transitions which can only result in the overthrew of their existing forms, and perhaps in consequent national bankruptcy. It is just here that we are blind, and that we underrate and injure our own credit by and through our want of faith and comparative observation.

NEW RAILROAD ON LONG ISLAND. A new railroad company has been formed on Long Island, to construct a railroad along the entire north shore, from Jamaica through Manhasset, Roslyn Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, North Port, Smithtown, Port Jefferson, Setauket, and so on along town, Port Jefferson, Setanket, and se on along the shore of the Sound to Orient. The capital of the company is \$3,000,000-\$1,000,000 of which has already been subscribed. The design of the incorporators is to connect at Jamaica with the Southside Railroad from that point to the city, and to lay steel rails, a double track, and have none but first-class rolling stock. This road will open to business people new channels for trade, and to city people a new country for residences. The proper certificates of incorporation for this new road have been filled with the Secretary of State. The incorporators, it is understood, only ask of the inhabitants a subscription of three fourths of a million out of the five millions, and will ask no meney from any village until the completion of the road to such village.

CHANGES AMONG NEWARK CITY OFFICERS. This evening a meeting of the Newark City boasted, one centence in his bragging declaration of war is true enough—his troops are still, in spite of 18 years of despotism, the troops are still, in spite of 18 years of despotism, the troops of the Crimea and of Solferino. But to get back to the battle itself. At 12:15, when I arrived, it had just begun in good earnest. The Prussian batteries were hard at work shelling the woods to the left of Gravelotte, which were filled with French skirmishers, and the road leading to Verdun, which, as it ran along the brow of the hill, and commanded Gravelotte, was oscupied by a couple of French batteries, and the road leading to Verdun, which, as it ran along the brow of the hill, and commanded Gravelotte, was oscupied by a couple of French batteries, and made uncommonly grow by a couple of French batteries, and made uncommonly grow between the control of the Capital Support of the city officers. For some menths past the Democratic members are united, and for this reason a special meeting of the Capital will be held for the purpose of making changes in the city officers. For some menths past the Democratic members are united, and for this reason a special meeting is called for various reasons. It is now believed that the Democratic members are united, and for this reason a special meeting is called for various reasons. It is now believed that the Democratic members are united, and for this reason a special meeting of the city officers. For some menths past the Democratic members are united, and for this reason a special meeting of the city officers. For some menths past the Democratic members are united, and for this reason a special meeting is called for various reasons. It is now believed that the Democratic members are united, and for this reason a special meeting of the city officers. For some menths past the Democratic members are united for various reasons. It is now believed that the Democratic members are united, and for this response in the city officers. For some menths past the Democratic members are unite

A row of five frame dwellings on Mill-st.

The lesses and insurance are as follows; No. 57 Mill-st., owned by C. M. Felt, and occupied by Mrs. Skelly; loss on house about \$1,500; insured for \$1,000 by the Howard Company; loss on furniture, \$100; not insured. No. 53, owned by Mr. Shakin, and occupied by Joseph Scew; loss on building, \$1,200; on furniture, \$137; no insurance. No. 53, owned by J. Squire, and occupied by John Mills; loss on building, \$1,500; en irruiture, \$20; no insurance. No. 51, owned and occupied by John Brennan; loss, \$1,500; insured for \$1,500 by the Brooklyn Company. No. 50, owned by John Insley; loss on building and furniture, \$2,500; insured for \$1,000 by the Nassau Company.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Before Commissioner Shields.—Morris S. Hill, Cashier of the Summers Bank, Westchester County, in-dicted for embezzling the funds of the bank, was admit-ted in \$7,000 ball to appear at the October term of the Cir-

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions—By Judge Ingraham.—Mulcahey agt, Smith et al.—I do not think such a judgment can be rendered at Chambers. It should be put on the Special Term Calendar, and the judgment rendered there. In the matter of Mary Depeyster for the appointment of a trustee.—Report confirmed. Hedden agt, Le Forbe.—Motion denied; costs to abide event. Silverberg agt. Hizbaur.—Motion denied; costs to abide event. Kinner agt. Ferkins.—Motion denied. Lewis agt. Treund.—Motion granted as to stay. Gillespie agt. Gillespie.—Report confirmed. Divorce granted. Medeker agt. Heusted.—Motion granted with costs. Walsh agt. Murray et al.—Motion denied, which so costs. Sales agt. Fuller, Archer agt. Lechler.—Motions granted. Willman agt. Willman.—Reference granted. Ball agt. Hudson River R. R. Co.—Motion granted so far as relates to purposes mentioned. Higeler agt. Ely.—Motion granted on discontinuing equity suit, and payment of costs. Simon agt. Morrison.—Motion granted with \$10 costs. Leger agt. Cohen.—Three cases. Report of Referee filed; judgment of fore closure and date granted.

By Judge Cardozo.—The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. agt. John Shay.—Motion granted. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour. — A Divorce Case—Zadaicena Crove agt. Thos. D. Grove.—This is an action for a divorce, which came yesterday before the Court on a motion for alimony and council fees. The plaintiff is about if years of age, and Thos. D. Crowe, against whom she brings suit by her guardian, Royal Houghton, is 24. The complainant sets forth that on the 22d of last July marriage was solemnized between the defendant and herself, that they were acquainted about a month prior to their marriage; that she never saw him prior to that time to her knowledge; that he drugged her by giving her strong spiritous liquors to drink, representing it to be lemonade, and other mild drinks; that she thereby became insensible, and while in this helpless condition Crowe committed an indecent assault upon her. She further alleges that he afterward represented to her (this is all on the same day) that people were acquainted with the fact that there had been improper intimacy between them, and if she didn't marry him her reputation and standing in society would be lost forever. If she married him this would be avoided, and after they were married he could and would soon have the marriage dissolved. She swears that he thereupon again stupefied her, and while in this condition they were married; that she never voluntarily cohabited with him, and shall abscond from him at the earliest opportunity; that she was misled and deceived by his professions of love and friendship. She prays that the marriage be set aside and annuled forever. As a further cause of action, she charges Crowe with adultery with different persons whom she cannot designate.

Crowe, the defendant, denies the drugging, and say he first met her on the 7th of July as she was coming out of Wood's Museum in company with a friend named Stella Hill. He was struck by her appearance, and accosted the two girls, and his little street firstation resulted in the ultimate marriage of plaintiff and himself, a result brought about, as he claims, through

the name of Wright; that her conduct since has been indecent; that she is now living with Houghton, her guardian, in Lexington-ave; that he has given her presents,
at one time \$250, and will, as he believes, spend thousands
more for her, if necessary, to obtain a divorce.

Affidavits were read from the Rev. Wm. D. Smith, pastor of the Twentieth-st. Episcopal Church, who married
them, and who swears that he saw no indications of
liquor in their appearance; John Finnsgan, the conchman who drove them to the Episcopal Theological Semimary in Twentieth-st., where they were married, and A.
O. Smith, the cashler of the Coleman House, who shows

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.—Margaret Pollock, 8 years of age, was brought before Judge Daly yesterday on a writ of habeae corpus. She was committed some time age by Justice Scott, for the alteged theft of \$200, and was incarcerated on the testimony of a Sergeant of Pollec, to whom the girl had confessed the crime. It now appears, according to the girl's story, that she only confessed it on the Sergeant's promise to release her if she would do so. Judge Baly said that her confession to the Sergeant was not enough; that nobody could swear she took the money, for nobody saw her. The child was accordingly discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. observation.

The existing European war has turned the eyes of Enlish investors more than ever to our bonds as being safe from its effects; and, during the past two months, the amount of these bonds owned in Euroland has been so largely increased as to be now estimated by good judges at hundreds of millions of dollars. The writer has seen cash otders in the hands of Lendon investment agents as large as 25,0,000, and even 2150,000 stelling from one source, and this, too, in the midst of general panic and depreciation in all other values? It must be evident to any calculating man that the immense amount of our bonds which have been thrown and heaped upon the markets by the speculative holders of Frandfort and elsewhere have not returned to any extent to America, for but comparatively a few millions of gold, after all, have gone out of this country as against the unknown millions of bonds which have changed bands since this crisis began, and the declining gold premium shows that the return of our bonds has ceased altogether.

The REDUCTION OF INTEREST RATES. crived when the sutherities, and the deciding gold premium shows that the return of our bonds has ceased altogether.

THE RECUTION OF INTERET RATES.

In the interest of the demand for Capital in the countries of the common of the country of the c

called at II.—Held by Joachings, J.— called at II. a. m. (1755. Van Orden agt. Sepsiam. 1745. Opper agt. The Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co. 1748. Dorman agt. Green. 1759. Bestencoatel agt. Retiners. 1759. Chaptel agt. Chase. 1754. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co. agt. Hann. Calen 1531. Perrie art Merrill. 1865. Langbran art Onler. 1861. Ranson art. Wright. 1778. Smith art. Advance. 1735. Mierron art. Turk. 1744. Weigelman agt. Day. 1735. Garrey agt. Collen. 1737. Rale agt. Secredarf. 1732. Watson art. Sanford.

DEPARTURE OF FOLEIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10. Mails for Europe via Queenstown and Lurepool, per steamship City of Lundon, from Pier No. 45 N. R., close at the Post-Oilice at 12 M. A Supplementare Mail, for paid letters only, made up on Pier No. 45 N. R., and closed at 1.20 p. m. Steamship ratio at 2 p. m. Mails for Hayana and Merico, via Steat and Vera Cruz, per steamship City of Merida, from Pier No. 17 E. R., c'ose at the Post-Oilice at 2 o'clock p. m. Steamship salls at 3 p. m. (it) of Menda, from Perc rose, r. b. R., coor as the p. us. Steamains sails at 3 p. in. Mells for Rayti will be suct about this date, per steamahip City of Port-ac Prince, sails from him-free Stores, Bruoklyn.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS. NEWS FACKAGES FOR THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Port Hastings Cloudy63	Places. Atmosph'e. Savanah Clear
Halifax Clear 50	Augusta, Ga Clear
PortlandClear	OswegoCleur
Boston Clear 64	Buffaio Clear
New-YorkClear	Pittsburgh Clear
Philadelphia Clear	Chicago Clear
Wilmington Cloude 73	
Washington Cloudy 72	Louisville Clear
** assuigton 100df	MobileClear
Fortres MonroeClear	New-Orleans Clear
RietmondCloudy74	Key-West Clenz
Charleston Clear	Havena

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF NEW-YORK

> Ships.—James Foster, Jr. Hatten, Liverpoor, George San Francisca, Paln, Bercelona; John Griffin, Downey, Havana; Sara, Garvin, Picton, N. S., Leopard, Mathison, Philadelphia. Beigs—Robert Mewe, Young, Demerara; Kossak, Elliott, St. Johns, P. R.; Antelope, Rumball, Gow Bay, C. B. Schrs.—John P. Chandler, Pettia, St. John, N. B.; Keille Crowell, Crowell, Indianola and Lavacea; Tampico, Lombard, Indianola; Willie Juli, Howland, Savannah; M. Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk; Gun Rock, Bang, Salem, Wapella, Weller, Charleston; Ito, Morton, Goston; Margarst Maybee, Gordon, Now-Haven; Mary Label, Samis, New-Haven p-Mary Elizabeth, Williams, New-London,

Steamship Australia, Hedderwick, Ginsgow Aug. 27, and Moville 20th, odes, and pass.

Stramship Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans, index, and pass.

Bark Union, Le Blanc, Halifar, N. S., 12 days, lumber.

Bark Louisa Wicher, While, Shields 6d days, mass.

Bark Thomas Dallets, Wicks. Porto Cabello and Lagunyra 24 days,

ofter, hidea, &c.

Brig Mercodes, Hill, Clenfarges 26 days, segar and molasses.

Cheverie, N. S., 12 days, plaster.

S—RITER AND GRAFWEID,

M. G. Leonard, Virginis,

Maria Elizabeth, Virginis,

Eclipse, Virginia,

J. A. Chamberth, Virginia,

S. Morgan, Georgetowa, D. C.

L. P. Hallock, Virginia,

Elinia Rogers, Virginia,

Hunnah F. Baker, Boothhay,

Gentle, Rockland,

Sea Bird, New Bedford,

Hattle S. Collins, Fall River,

Lomartine, Warcham. Sarah Lavinis, Virginia.
Olyphant, Virginia.
Killey, Baltimure.
Killey, Baltimure.
Western Sar, Booth Bay,
James Hall, Virginia.
Rnoch Moore, Virginia.
Two Marys, Virginia.
Sterling, Sonthort.
Commerce, Bockland.
A. L. Fitch, Bockland.
A. L. Fitch, Gokland.
Lins Phare, Providence.
Marion Braper, Lubec.
DO M.

DOMESTIC PORTS. Aceria, from Matanzas; briga Nellie Antrim, from Rio Grande; Kra N foliasso, from Baltimore; Mariposa, from Philadelphia; L. L. Wate-vorth, from Philadelphia; Rolerson, from Rendout; schr. D. Washburn, from New Orleans. N. Orleans. 1980 MONROR, Va., Sept. 3.—Arrived, brig Jura, from Pernam nce, for orders. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 8.—Cleared, steamship Pioneer, for Phila-

FOREIGN PORTS.

DISASTERS.

The steamship Rattlemake, which was suck at Little's Wharf, Charles own, has been raised and placed in dry dock at East Boston. About six has, cearly amidables, were broken. She will be repaired at the Atlantic fortia. tis. he bark Harvester, Harding, from Aden (Aug. 31) for Muscat, Zanal and New-York, went ashore 115 miles East of Aden (supposed on the vorage.

The schr. Addie, of and from Dennis, while beating up Providence Harbor at 2 p. m. on the 6th inst., was run into by brig Long Reach, Harden, for New-York, which was coming out of Hill's Channel. The Addie had her mainmast carried away close to the deck. The brig received no damage and proceeded.

## Ocean Steamers.

A NCHOR LINE .- STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 29, North River.
EVERT SATURDAY AND ALTRINATE WEDNESDAY.
INDIA, SATURDAY, September 10.
(ret Cabin passage, #65 and #75; Intermediate, #32; Steerage, #38. 

S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Saling regularly KVERY THURSDAY, at Judock p. m., precisely
from Pier No. 4. North Eiver.
MORRO CASTLE Capt. R. Adams.

September 15
MORRO CASTLE Capt. R. Adams.

September 22
MESOURL Capt. J. B. Edwards.

For freight or passage apply, to B. G. WHELER, Jr. President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

For freight of passage, apply to P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR BOLIVIA,

VIA ST. THOMAS AND PARA.

The steerable WM. TIBBETTS, F. H. Leonard, Commander, will sail Oct. 1. and care second mont thereafor.

Zio ACRES OF LAND AND PASSAGE FOR \$100.

Cabin Fare, including meals. \$100 gold or its equivalent.

Those who go out by this steamable to settle will receive 220 acres of land as a free gift from the Company. Fall particulars will be sent on application.

polication.

Apply at the office of the Company, 44 Kilby et., Roston or to

BAKSE & HURLBUT

41 Southest, New York,

A. D. PIPER,

Provit 6, and C. Co. of Robins.

POR ST. THOMAS and BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

USITED NYATES and BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Repus Mail Seamers sailing on the 22d of very month:

NORTH AMERICA, Cast. G. B. Stoccus, September 23,

MERRIMACK, Cast. Wilk. Doctober 23,

SOUTH AMERICA. Cast. K. L. Tirkinfanon, November 23,

There spismoid stemmers and on selection time, and call at 35, Thomas,

Pars, Permamburo, Balin, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For

singagements of freight or passage, aspliy to

WM. R. GARKISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green, New York. FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN). CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS. will dispatch one of their first-class, full power, iron screw ate FROM PIKE NO. 46 N. E., EVERY WEDNESDAY,

MANHATTAN, Capt. Forstru ...... September 14, at 8:30 a. m. NEVADA, Capt. GREENS. October 4, at 3:00 p. m.
COLORADO, Capt. PRESSAN. October 11, at 2:30 p. m.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS. October 18, at 1:30 p. m. Cabin passage, \$60) gold. Steerage passage (Office, No. 29 Broadway), \$30, currency.

For fivight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GHION, No. 63 Wall at FOR LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN .-

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHEED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVES, CALLING AT BERST.

The splendid ressels on this favorite routs for the Continens will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, ROMAND.

SATURDAY, September 17, VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.

SATURDAY, Outober 18, ST. LARLEENT, Lenaire.

SATURDAY, Outober 18, PERKIER, Danné.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD (including Wine):

TO PARIS, (ucluding railway taket), First Cabin, \$153; Second Cabin, \$75.

Cable, \$33.

Cable, \$43.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid ouncressary risks from transit by English railways, and crossing the Channel, besides saving stime trouble, and excense. GEO, MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 50 Broadway. NATIONAL LINE.

## Drn Goods.

RONNETS and FALL HATS for Ladies and L) Children: elegant Pattern Hats; Feathers and Straw Hats; Velve Hats; Velve Hats; Velve Honnets.

BINN'S MILLINERY, 64; Broadway.

Please save this, and call. INDIA GOODS—Of every description, whole-sale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, 256 Broadway.

GARDNER BREWER & Co., ST FEDERAL STREET BOSTON.
22 LEGYARD STREET N) W-TORK.
23 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.
AGREET SAIR MILL.
AGREET SHE MILL.
AG

PACIFIC MILLS!

ARMURRS, associal colors,
ORIGNYALS, associal colors,
ORIGNYALS, associal colors,
PERN LUTERS, associal colors,
18ATIN STRUPE POPLINS, associal colors,
18ATIN STRUPE POPLINS, associal colors,
18ATIN STRUPE ACTION, ASSOCIATION, ACTION STRUPE ACTION ACTION, ASSOCIATION, ACTION JAS. L. LITTLE & Co.,

IRISH LINENS, Manufactured from pure Flat, and of cound blesceb.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, a every size and quality, of the best make imported.

JAMES MCCUTCHEON.

Successor to MILLIKEN & Co., No. 845 Breadway.

Aliscellancons.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.-FIRST CALL 3,000 E. S. 520 Reg. 62. SECOND BOARD, 1 P. M. 

Stocks, &c.
5,000 Son Car is no. 1100 Wells Pa Expre

5,000 Nov Car Ga as 100 Wells Fa Expre 200 Harlem 13, 
5,000 Me is Ha & 78 
100 N V C & Had 100 La St M 0 0 5, 
14,000 Amer Dock & 100 N V C & Had 100 La St M 0 0 5, 
15,00 La St M 2 10 N V C & Had 100 La St M 0 0 0 100 N V C & Had 100 La St M 0 0 0 100 N V C & Had 100 La St M 0 0 0 100 N V C & Had 100 N C Certificates 0 10 N C & Had 100 N V C & Had 100 N C & Had 100 N V C & Had 100 N C & Had 100 N V C & Had 100 N C & Had 100 N V C & Had 100 N C & Had 100 N V C & Had 100 N C & Had 100 N V C & Had 100 N V C & Had 100 N C & Had 100 N V C & Had 100 N THURSDAY, Sept. 3-P W The amount of bonds offered to the Government to-day was \$8,707,050, the prices ranging from 119,25 to 108.94. Two millions was the amount advertised for, and the Secretary made awards for \$3,000,000. This simple fact has given very much of activity to business and financial circles, and imparted increased strength to the Government. We think that Mr. Boutwell would have done the Administration, of which he is a most honest, useful, and honored member, as well as the country, a great service, if he had accepted all of the offerings of bonds made to-day, and paid some \$9,500.

000 in currency. Money was much easier this afternoon, and has been offered freely at 5 per cent; bankers and brokers regard the awards at \$3,000,000, as a most favorable omen for the future. If our public servants would more frequently visit this great financial center of the land, they would get here that kind of knowledge so in dispensable to the right understanding of the great financial problems of the day, and especially of the daily workings of our monetary system, so essential to every financial navigator to understand. Here are the best practical men in the country, whose lives from boy hood to life's evening have been passed in financial duties and studies, and they have patriotism, common sense, practi know how to pavigate amid financial difficulties, so as to escape the evils of too great an inflation on the one band,

and the wide-spread disasters of too great a contraction on the other. purchase to-day

109.06 105.06 2,100 65 7 109.06 1,000 65 7 109.06 1,000 65 7 109.06 100 67 7 109.06 100 67 7 109.06 1,500 67 7 109.12 12,500 63. 24,500 6 .. 109.06 1,000 '87. 220,000 G ..103.98 49,500 '62 23,000 '65 e . 160.04 8,500 65 c. u. 105.04 20,000 67 c. . 109.09 10,000 65 c. n. 10,000 67 c. 9.13 20,000 64 c. 9.12 Leonard, Sheldon & 6 9.12 10,000 67 c. 109.10 V. h. te, Moeria & Co 1,000 '65 c... 1,000 '64 c... Weershe for & Co .109,10 LOGART 103.10 50,900 67. 5,000 '67 Baker & Kitchen. 5,000 '45 r. H. A. Heiser's Sous. ..109.09 5 .108.94 Marx & Co. .109.00 50,006 '87. .109.10 Kahn, Loeb & Go. &. 100.000 '67. National Currency Bank 4,700 '67. 4,700 '67. | 194,07 | 2,080 | 67 c. | 194,18 |
199,17	2,080	67 c.	199,18
199,12	2,080	67 c.	199,18
190,13	2,080	67 c.	199,18
190,13	25,600	67 c.	199,18
190,13	25,600	67 c.	199,18
190,13	10,000	67 c.	199,18
190,13	10,000	67 c.	199,18
190,13	10,000	67 c.	199,18
190,13	10,000	67 c.	199,18
190,10	1,050	62 s.	199,18
190,10	1,050	62 s.	199,18
190,10	1,050	62 s.	199,18
190,10	1,050	62 s.	199,18
190,10	1,050	62 s.	199,18
190,10	1,050	63 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	75 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	75 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	75 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	75 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	75 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	75 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	17 s.	190,19
190,10	1,050	10,050	
190,10	1,050	10,050	
190,10	1,050	10,050	
190,10	1,050	1,050	
190,10	1,050	1,050	
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190,10	1,050	1,050	
190,10	1,050	1,050	
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190,10	1,050	1,050	
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190,10	1,050	1,050	
190,10	1,050	1,050	
190,10	1,050		
190,10	1,050	1,050	
190,10	1,050	1,050	
190,10	1,050		
190,10	1,050		
190,10	1,050		
190,10	1,050 1,600 '65 c.... 1,600 '67.... 500 '52... C. Fisher. 10,000 % 6,553 %5 7 s ... 109.14 5,000 %7 c ... 109.15 6,553 %5 7 s ... 109.15		

The money market is easier; the stock market is stronger, and gold is 1 per cent lower in price than yestorday; and the financial outlook is far more encouraging and hopeful than at the close of business last evening, when "things" were very much unsettled, and operators were in doubt what the day would bring

The foreign exchange market is dull and firm. The following are the current rates:

Prime Hankers' St'ng Bills on London	1054 1		MORRE	7
Good Bankers do	105 E CE	ARCHE:	110 20	110
Prime Com. Sterling do	109 2	1/69	- 18	-
Paris (hankers')	5,124 (2)	G13g	5.0610%	5,07
Antwerp	5,125 26	132	3,065 int	5,000
Sw185	5,12, 33	101	5,061 400	i, on
Amateriam	40, 40	41	4184	41
flamburg	364.0	361	36, 19	36
Frankfort	411-25	412	42 0	- 62
Bremen	794 4	604	141 /00	81
Prusuan Tealers	751.0	73	1340	74
The steamer Calabria took out				
	* 1 TO W. T.	Mid-	Later British St. L.	1.00

The gold market has been decidedly heavy and free from all excitement or animation to-day, and in the Gold Room the quotations were as follows: 10 a. m., 114; 10:08, 114}; 10:42, 114; 10:47, 111}; 11:04, 114; 11:30, 113}; 11:35, 114; 11:34, 1192: 11:59, 11:58; 12:08, 11:37; 12:29, 114; 12:39, 1135; 1:15, 114; 1:25, 1:34; 1:37, 114; 1:54, 1144; 2:06, 114; 2:35, 1134; 2:36, 114; 2:57, 113]; 3 o'clock, 114. Highest, 114; lowest, 1134. Considerable gold was bought this afternoon to cover, as supposed, a large "short" interest; at 5, 1134.

and very dult.

The transactions of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows: Clearings, \$11,334,000; gold balance, \$1,035,482; currency balance, \$1,284,293; paid for carrying, 3 and per cent; paid for borrowing, I per cent, 1-64 of one per ent, 2 per cent, and flat.

The transactions in Government bonds to-day have een comparatively light, with prices & of one per cent been comparatively light, with prices \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of one per conbetter on the 5-20 coupon new of 1865, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on do, of '67,
and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do, on '62. Reports from Lendon show that our
bonds are advancing in price there. We are led to befleve that if the Secretary had accepted all the efferings of bonds to-day some persons would have been greatly disappointed, and would have been looking round after

bonds to make their "offerings" good.

State bonds remain neglected, and sales are limited at the Board, with Tennessce 6s, ex-coupon, e2; do. new, 601; North Carolina old bonds, 51; South Carolina 6s, new. 691 3-681; Louislana 68, 72.

Ratiroad bonds are dull, and City liank stocks quiet. The stock market to-day has been stronger and firmer in tone than many predicted at the close of business in the Long Room yesterday after the sale of so many thousand shares of Lake Shore and thio and Mississippi. N. Y. Central and Hudson sold to-they at 961; do. Cartificates, 22; Lake Shore at 52; at the Ferond Board. The following bids were made for the bonds and stocks

named at the First Board of the Stock Exchange, to days New-York City & per cent loan, 1481, 56; Brooklyn Water Loan, 6 per cent, 92; Kings Conat; 5 per cent, 92; Jersey City Water Loan, 91; Delewate and Hudson Caral, 122; Meryland Coal Company, 24 | Loag Dock bonds, 85; American Dock and Improvement bonds, 95; Western Union bonds, 50; Sixth-ave. Enflroad 130; Lone Island, 65; Stonington, 90; Harlem Gas Company, 200; BRUSHES of EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 120 Peerlet. Harper's Building. N. F. All articles at the lowest Lake Shore Dividend bouds, 92; St. Louis, Jacksonville, 100; Jacks